under realisation of value due to reduction in reserve price;

(e) whether Government have taken any action to fix responsibility for the gross under-realisation of sale receipts and the recovery of the loan due to such under realisation; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bad Debts of Banks

1936. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI G. G. SWELL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bad debts of nationalsied banks are estimated between Rs. 10,000 crores and Rs. 35,000 crores; if so, in what manner this is going to be recovered;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above debts are reflected in the balance sheets of banks and assets and interest is compiled on that;

(c) which are the nationalised banks that have advanced bad debts and, the amount of bad debts advances, bankwise: and

(d) what is the number of debts holding bad debts above Rs. 10 crores and what are the names of 10 top defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Consumer Price Index

1937. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the increase in the consumer price index since June, 1991 when Government came in power two years; ago;

(b) what are the details of the changes of the prices of essential commodities since June, 1991 till date:

(c) what is the increase in food subsidies and other subsidised commodities, commodity-wise increase;

(d) whether it is a fact that international lending agencies have stipulated decrease or abolition of subsidies, if so, what are the details thereof: and

(e) what are the ingredients or factors responsible for the rise in price during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers rose from 209 in June, 1991 to 234 by the end of May, 1992 representing an increase of 12 per cent. Thereafter the index rose further to reach 246 by May, 1993 representing an increase of 5.7 per cent.

(b) The Consumer Index for Essential Commodities rose from 201.9 in June, 1991 to 236.8 by the end of May, 1992 representing an increase of 17.3 per cent. Thereafter the index showed marginal increase upto August, 1992 but declined subsequently to reach 236.6 by May, 1993. Thus for the latest one year from June, 1992 to May, 1993 there was no increase in the Consumer Price Index of essential commodities on point-to-point basis.

(c) The subsidies explicitly provided in the budget and increases/decreases thereon from the years 1991-92 to 1993-94. (Budget Estimates) are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	1991-92 (Provisional actuals)	1993-94 B.E.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
1. Food	2850	3000	(+) 150
2. Fertilizer			
(i) Imported	1300	500	(—) 800
(ii) Indigenous	3500	3000	(—) 500
3. Fertilliser subsidy for small & marginal farmers	405	—	(—) 405
4. Export promotion & market development	1754	500	(—) 1254
5. Debt relief to formers	1425	500	(—) 925
6. Interest subsidy	316	113	(—) 203
7. Other Subsidies	729	763	(+) 403
	12270	8376	(—) 3894

Apart from the subsidies which are explicitly provided in the budget, there are "Quasi Subsidies" which includes Postal deficit and net expenditure of Govt. Commercial Deptts. In additions, there are hidden subsidies such as non-repayment of principal and interest dues, dividends by P.S.Us, interest below current cost of borrowings charged from State Govts. etc., which cannot be quantified.

(d) As part of the process of fiscal consolidation, it is the endeavour of the Government to keep current expenditures, including subsidies, under control. Discussions with international lending agencies have touched upon the need to increase user charges on publicly provided utilities where the extent of uncovered costs, which is a subsidy to the users, is very high.

(e) The price situation had aggravated in 1991-92 when the prices of mineral oils, primary articles and manuafactured products registered sharp increases. Aggravation of macro economic imbalances and the persistence of structural rigidities had made the restraint of prices difficult. Rising fiscal deficit in the past, large current account deficits together with decline in the agricultural production and stagnant industrial output during 1991-92 had generated strong inflationary pressures.

Rules for NRI Status

1938. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MOHD. KHALLELUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules and conditions to be fulfilled for a resident Indian citizen to claim the NRI status under Income Tax Rules, under RBI Rules and under the rules of other Government Departments,

(b) what are the Rules and Conditions governing the status of an Indian citizen once he/she becomes an NRI;

(c) whether an Indian citizen can continue to hold property in his/her own name even after he/she becomes NRI; and

(d) what are the incentives available to NRI to bring investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) There is no provision for a resident Indian citizen to claim NRI status.